

The Daily Union Vedette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1865.

The Man of Mercy and of Tithing.

Brigham, in his burlesque performance at the Tabernacle recently, at which he found it necessary to remind the people that it was not a theater, found an interval between the floods of billingsgate to mention a temptation to do a deed of kindness to which he had been subjected on his way up through the northern settlements lately, but which, with characteristic fortitude, he resisted. It seems he met the command from Camp Connor on its way down and would have given them a dinner if he had only thought of it. Thanks to the provident care of the Government—no thanks to Brigham—United States troops here, as elsewhere, are not usually objects of charity. However, rather than permit his kind heart to burst with benevolence, we would respectfully recommend him to let a little overflow for the benefit of those miserable victims of his unsatisfied avarice, who daily appeal to and are fed from the bounty of the Government at this post. Poor, half-starved, hopeless wretches! they come hither, careworn and weary, with the deep lines of physical and mental misery stamped upon their penury-shrunken features, and with the inevitable story of all, whom the cruel spoliation of their fellows make wretched, upon their lips to ask alms of those, who are falsely represented as their enemies. Enemies indeed! Not to the humble dupes of priestly legerdemain do we feel the least sentiment of hostility—but between us and the hungry cormorants that devour them, there can be no truce.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY VEDETTE.]

Baltimore, May 19th.

The American's Annapolis special says: A transport has arrived from Fernandina, Florida, bringing thirty-eight rebel officers, including Col. Breckenridge.

Washington, May 19th.

The witnesses for the defense in the assassination trial, were to-day dismissed until Monday. About twenty thus far have been summoned, and the United States have probably three more to examine. An effort will be made to-morrow to conclude the testimony for the prosecution.

Gen. Grant and Meade have testified to the efficiency of Stanton in the management of the War Department. The former saying that Stanton never interfered with his duties and never dictated a course of campaign to him, but always heartily co-operated with him.

New York, May 19th.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent has seen the forthcoming report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and says: The testimony on the Red river campaign is of a character most damaging to any military pretensions of Gen. Banks, and pronounces him to have been guilty of a mercenary motive for the benefit of himself or his friends, by cotton speculation.

Gen. Butler, in the Fort Fisher affair, is substantially vindicated, and Burnside is exonerated in the Petersburg mine failure, which is attributed to a lack of confidence on his part. Meade's failure to capture Lee's army, after the battle of Gettysburg, is by Meade attributed to the same weakness.

The massacre of the Cheyennes Indians in Colorado Territory, by Colonel Chivington, is known to have been a brutal affair, and a disgrace to the country.

The World's special says: It is rumored that Maximilian and Kirby Smith have negotiated an alliance, and hints that our Government is closely watching the movements in that quarter.

The same special says: The Mexican emigrant agents have abandoned the system of newspaper advertisements and recruiting officers, and have substituted a system of silent organizations all over the country, corresponding one with the other, and are preparing, secretly, means for the forwarding of large numbers of emigrants to the Mexican frontier.

The Tribune's special says that the Houston Telegraph of April 25th published the speech of Gen. Magruder, at the war meeting on the day previous. Magruder said he saw nothing discouraging in Lee's surrender, if the people of the trans-Mississippi would keep up a determination to fight it out. He closed, by saying, come what may, I will stand by my country and never be a slave to Yankee power. He would rather be a *Comanche Indian Chief* than bend his knee to *Yankeeedom*, and we have neighbors near at hand, but I don't feel at liberty to say anything further concerning the matter at present. It may be that we may have aid from a source unexpected, and at a time when least dreamed of. Let us stand by our leaders and all will yet be well.

Washington, May 19th.

Secretary Seward, for the first time since the assassination, went to the State Department to-day, and gave audience to one of the members of the French legation. Fred. Seward continues to improve.

Baltimore, May 20th.

A letter from on board the *Tuscarora* to the American says, the party we have consists, of Jeff Davis, his wife, a small son and two daughters, together with A. H. Stephens, C. C. Clay, Col. W. Regan, Gen. Wheeler, the rebel raider, and 15 or 16 others, whose names have not been ascertained. The letter concludes, by saying, we leave for the Potomac in a few hours.

New York, May 20th.

The Commercial's special says, Gov. Vance, of N. C., has arrived and has been lodged in the old Capitol prison. A delegation of loyal North Carolinians have arrived and had a consultation with the President to-day, on the subject of the re-organization of that State. The amnesty proclamation has been finally determined upon by the President, and will be issued immediately.

The New Orleans Evening Star of the 13th and other papers, contain some Mexican news; when Col. Heoky went out to attack the Liberals at Nava, a greater part of his cavalry deserted when ordered to charge; he fired upon them with his infantry and commenced retreating; but was ambushed himself and killed and the remainder of his troops surrendered immediately. The liberals had marched within eight miles of Pedras Negras and Maximilian. Native troops cannot be trusted.

A letter from Rio Grande City says: A new revolution is breaking out on the frontier; sixty natives and the Bartinas have joined their forces with Leon, at Camargo, and are expected to attack Matamoras.

St. Louis, May 20th.

The steamer *McCombs*, with a regiment of cavalry for Kansas City, heavily laden with Government freight, sunk in the Missouri river yesterday. No lives lost; boat and cargo total loss.

Cairo, May 19th.

Gen. Forrest issued an address to his troops, announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, and instantly advising them to lay aside all feeling of animosity and revenge and cheerfully submit to the powers that be and go home and be good citizens and use their best exertions to restore peace and order.

The Memphis Bulletin denies the story of Forrest's death.

The rebels have drained the cup of humiliation, but have left us the Lees.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

BY A RESIDENT OF UTAH.

ARTICLE 24.

Notwithstanding the strong efforts of the Utah ecclesiastics to incite their adherents to the constant and prompt payment of tithes, it was no very uncommon thing to find individuals manifesting tardiness in responding; nor to hear those, who possessed the requisite moral courage, enquiring to what purposes the means collected were to be applied. Such tardiness was generally, however, of short duration; for it were fruitless to attempt to evade payments so peremptorily demanded by those in whose hands were vested executive and judicial as well as ecclesiastical power. The threat to excommunicate non-compliance from the church was generally sufficient; for in that threat was couched others of a nature too serious to be disregarded, or treated lightly. Excommunication from the church in Utah, in those days, signified something more than a mere erasure of the names of the excommunicated party from the church record, and that "something more" a retribution too horrible to be named under the caption of this article. Suffice it to remark here, that both tardiness and uncompliance, were ordinarily cured by a threatened resort to its unrelenting power, or their exhibition prudentially postponed to a prospective period, when involuntary servitude to an arrogant heresocracy should be among the things that were, but are not, and the once unwilling servitors of an invidious absolutism should reassume their sacred rights withheld, and be again panoplied in the glistening armor of natural, civil, political and religious liberty.—God's greatest gift to man.

The pressing exactions demanded of the people extended into every ramifications of society, and authoritatively claimed tribute alike from the rich and poor, the employer and the employed. In order to reach the condition and circumstances of every person, the system of tithing was divided into three distinct classes, viz: Produce, cash and labor tithing. Those whose increase was derived from the soil, the raising of stock, and the various sources from which the revenue of the farmer is usually obtained, were required to pay a tenth of their income in produce. Merchants and others, the conducting of whose business required cash, were expected to pay one tenth of their income in cash. Mechanics and laborers, by whose practical ingenuity, stalwart arms, and unceasing industry contributions to the wealth of the capitalist are ever being made, were required to pay also, the former class sixty dollars, and the latter class forty-five dollars per annum as "labor tithing." And if by self denial and extra toil, the poor mechanic or laborer should obtain for his half-famished and comfortless family, a cow or two, a few chickens, a pig, or a garden, the tenth part of the butter and cheese made from the cow, besides one dollar as tithing for each calf; one tenth of the eggs and increase in chickens; one tenth of the increase of swine besides one tenth of the pork when killed, and one tenth of all the produce of the garden was demanded by the watchful bishop, besides his "labor tithing," which he was expected to pay whether in constant employ or not, and, except in some very extraordinary cases indeed, if it was not paid, it was entered against him as a debt, and he was in no very polite manner informed that he owed the amount of the recorded indebtedness to the church, and was expected to cancel the same without further prompting from his ecclesiastical superiors. It mattered little what the penurious condition of his circumstances might be, or to what suffering his family might be reduced, his tithing must be paid. And not unfrequently was his manly dignity insulted by his property-seekers with the harrowing taunt, that his circumstances were the result of neglect to pay the tenth of that which to his grief-stricken heart, seemed so obviously apparent, was little more than half sufficient to keep body and spirit together as a whole. Thus in this as in every other system of unjust taxation, the poor man is the greatest the only real sufferer. Wherever tyranny reigns and despotism asserts its sway, 'tis he:

Whose back the greatest-burden bears,
Whose visage sorrow's impress wears,
Whose heart is crushed by doleful cares,
To save the Despot's whim.

A GREAT man commonly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the lookout for his thunder and lightning, and he speaks about common things much like other people; nay, sometimes he may be seen laughing.

Who MAKES MONEY IN OIL.—The following humorous oration on this subject from a hotel proprietor in the Oil regions, is to be forebode and true to be lost:

"Why haven't I made money in oil? Some men are meant to make money in oil; they're cut for it and nothing else. They intended for it. What sort of a man is it that makes money in oil? I'll tell you. One of your tearing, ripping sort of fellows, such as will go their whole pile on any kind of a hand—men that will look at a piece of ground, scrape it with a stick, smell the end, swear 'there's oil there,' and slap down a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the counter, and have the deed signed before the owner knows where he is.—That's your sort that makes money in oil, or else bust up higher'n the crows fly. Now I never could risk my bottom dollar on a spec., and balance everlasting poverty against a pile of greenbacks. Chances? Of course I had chances. In 1860 I was owner of wells, and the gushed out of them like greasy Niagara. Then the market was overstocked, oil went down to thirty, twenty-five, fifteen cents a barrel—yes, to ten cents! Men who agreed to find barrels for half the oil threw up the contracts. A man would perhaps stay with me—say in the morning, 'Major I'm dead broke; give me thirty dollars and I'll give you an oil well.' Then I'd see one of the children run half frightened to death into the next room, and hear it holler, mother! mother! father's buying another oil well! Then there'd come a rap, rap, rap on petition from inside, and that bargain would be broke off in a hurry. So then I came over here. This tavern is my oil well, gentlemen, and the bar-room's my derrick."

EGAN KANYON (NEVADA).—The Austin Reveille speaks as follows of the mining in this locality:

A business letter from Egan gives us numerous items of interest from that very promising locality. The writer says we are getting along quietly and progressively. Every one owning interests in the mines are industriously at work trying to develop them. He says he has never been in a mining district where there are less idlers, and all are men of good character. The owners of the Gold Canyon mine are energetically working it, and deserve from their industry to meet with success. The Hope Company are also busy at work on both mill and mine; also the New York Company have resumed labor on their mines, located by their agents last year. The Social Company are running their mill night and day, except Sunday, and although having but five stamps, furnish one-twelfth of the bullion that leaves Austin. They crush no rock but from their own mine, and have hundreds of tons ahead of their mill. The mill is by far too small for their mine.

RECENTLY we heard a good story of an occurrence which took place in Newburyport, Mass.. A servant girl in that town went to Dr. Spofford for advice, declaring her ailment to be a pain in the bowels. The doctor gave her a cathartic, and requested her to call again in a few days, when she did. He asked her if she had taken the medicine, to which she replied in affirmative. He then asked, "Did anything pass you after taking it?" "Yes, sir," said she, "a horse and wagon, and a drove of pigs." The doctor collapsed, remarking, "I think you must be better."

THE Topeka (Kansas) Record says that the workmen on the Union Pacific Railroad at Calhoun's Bluff, while excavating the rocks, find in the crevices thousands of snakes every day—rattlesnakes, copperheads, vipers, etc. They are in a torpid state, and are wheeled off and thrown into the river.

A CONTRAST.—A correspondent writes from Richmond:

"Next I called on General Weitzel at the house for which the city paid sixty-five thousand dollars in gold and presented to Davis when he removed his government from Montgomery. In the parlor, on the point of setting out for an interview with Mr. Lincoln on one of the gunboats, was Judge Cambell, an elderly bald man, bowed, pale, and with a look on his face full of grave disappointment and sadness, yet of great dignity. I could but note the contrast afforded by Weitzel, who, in full uniform, with sword at his loins, was to go with him to the President. It was the contrast between sorrow and joy; between bitter failure and glorious success; between a thwarted and broken conspirator, whose age precludes any honorable retrieval, and a soldier who, though not yet thirty, has served his country well, won her greenest laurels, and the respect and gratitude of good men—the contrast between Cataline defeated and Cicero in his triumph. The very courtesy of Weitzel's demeanor towards the old man but pointed the difference each must have felt in his consciousness. * * * * *

It was mournful to walk about the city. So many houses deserted, so many ladies in mourning; so many old men, broken with premature age, their hats made respectable by the dingy cape that told of sons slain; and then that broad black waste where had stood the busiest part of the city."

ANGEL ISLAND SILVER WARE.—

The statement that fine specimens of silver ware are manufactured from silver extracted from Angel Island rock, San Francisco Bay, will probably be received with incredulity. Yet such ware does exist. The lady of Maj. Andrews, commanding on Angel Island, has in her possession one of three beautiful soup ladles manufactured from silver and gold taken from a ledge on Angel Island. The ladles weigh about seven ounces, and each contains about eight dollars worth of gold—the whole being the product of one ton of rock taken out and worked at the time some excitement was occasioned by the reported discovery of silver mines on the Island. Some day the Island will doubtless be worked to advantage for its silver ore, but at present military regulations prohibit any work on the ledges.—S. F. Call.

It is a remarkable fact that persons losing themselves in a forest, or in a snow storm, manifest invariably a tendency to turn round gradually to the left, to the extreme even of moving in a circle. The explanation of this is found probably in the fact that the limbs and muscles of the right side are generally better developed than those of the left side. Under the excitement felt when one is lost, and in the absence of any guiding line, the superior energy of the right limbs throws the pedestrian insensibly round to the left.

INGENIOUS.—One Clark, of Smartsville, has discovered a plan for working into hard rock by building a fire at the end of the tunnel. His claim is of such hard rock that it cost \$200 per foot to cut in the tunnel, but by burning a cord of wood, he succeeded in cutting two feet in one day, thus saving himself about \$375 in cash.

When, on Thursday, March 30th, General Sheridan was hard pressed by the enemy, General Warren was sent, with the Fifth Corps, to his support. The result of the fighting during that day and the day following was unsatisfactory to both Grant and Sheridan, and Gen. Warren was relieved of his command—Sheridan assuming control of the Fifth Corps in addition to his three divisions of cavalry. Ever since Gen. Meade assumed command prior to the battle of Gettysburg, General Warren has been his most intimate friend and confidential adviser. This fact indicates that he must be possessed of more than an ordinary amount of military capacity and genius. His course, however, since Grant crossed the James, has met with considerable disapprobation and the confidence of the soldiers in his ability has been somewhat shaken. It will be remembered that he was in charge of the Federal column which was surprised last year below Petersburg, and suffered such heavy loss.—Ex.

THE RICHMOND JOURNALS.—Referring to the sudden extinction of this class of rebel literature, the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

The most severe loss of the war to the Northern journalists will be the suppression of those truculent newspapers which suckled the infant rebellion in Richmond. The baby has been weaned so suddenly that the voices of its nurses will be sorely missed by those who were accustomed to listen and to laugh over their words of tenderness. They were most useful to loyal newspapermen; they amused us by their braggadocio, and they interested us by their querulous complaints. They have been faithful minions of the decline of the insurrection, and although they were always jolly, occasional expressions of despair would show how hysterical was their joys.

BRIGHAM YOUNG needs castigation for the way he is stirring up sedition against the troops. On Monday night, May 1st, Joseph Williams, of Company M, Second California Cavalry, on furlough from Fort Bridger, while quietly walking the streets of Salt Lake City, with a young lady acquaintance, was set upon by three cowardly assassins, knocked down and robbed of his pistol. We hope that Uncle Andy will attend to the Mormons just as soon as peace is made with the South. Their ruffianly insolence is fast becoming unbearable.—Sacramento Bee.

The Phoenix Iron Works, Philadelphia, have a heavy contract for the United States to furnish iron for iron-clad steamers. They roll eight inch square and twenty-four long, weighing about two tons and a half, of the best iron. The like of this has never been done in this country. Each piece is perfectly straight, square and smooth. Heretofore the Government had its heavy iron forged. These works are in complete order for this kind of work, the gearing and fixings are admirable.

A Washington special says: It is expected that within a few days several Generals, not now in active service, will send in their resignations. Gens. Burnside, Rosecrans and Butler are most prominently mentioned in this connection.

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